

## CUPID'S MANY MARKS

Bewildering Galaxy of Rich Marriages at Hand.

A VERY INTERESTING LIST.

It includes Two of the Vanderbilts, a Rockefeller, a Whitney, a Phelps-Stokes, Young Pullman, and a Duke.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)  
NEW YORK, October 5.—Cupid must have taken off his coat and vest long ago, for he has been busy in the past month or so and worked in his shirt-sleeves like a Trojan. He has gathered a rich harvest from gilded halls, leaving the pastures where ordinary humans browse severely alone.

Never before has there been such a galaxy of rich weddings on the society page, and the fall and early winter promises to unite a larger number of millionaires families than any similar period in the social history of the country. To enumerate the dollars concerned by these unions is a huge and somewhat delicate task. This table gives an approximate idea of the subject, however:

|                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt        | \$100,000 |
| Miss Fannie Whitney—A. H. Paget | \$15,000  |

was knighted by Henry VIII. The present Lord Anglesey, cousin of Almeric Hugh Paget, married the daughter of a King of Sicily, and the other members of the family are Sir Augustus Paget, for a long time British Ambassador at Rome; the Marchioness of Hastings, Lord Combermere, the Earl of Winchester, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Sidney, Lord Windsor, Lord Conyngham, and Lord Stratford.

When he was 15 years old Almeric Hugh Paget, who is the youngest member of his family, came to this country. After receiving his education he went West and entered the real estate business. His success attracted attention in England, and he is now the manager of an English company dealing in western investments. In manner and appearance Mr. Paget is a thorough American, and, as his business interests are all in this country, he will doubtless always remain an American.

The Whitney mansion is now being furnished up in anticipation of the wedding, which will probably occur some time in November.

COUNTLESS MILLIONS HERE.

Although in the Rockefeller-McCormick nuptials there will be more millions concerned than in any of the other weddings, it will doubtless be a very quiet affair, as the Rockefellers have never moved in the very smart set which controls New York society.

As the daughter of John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the country, Miss Edith Rockefeller will probably inherit between \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000. She has two sisters and one brother, Mr. Rockefeller's wealth is increasing at a terrific rate, and is probably somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. It has been estimated as high as \$150,000,000, but no one knows what it amounts to, not even the owner of it all.

Miss Edith Rockefeller is 24 years

stuff than his father was. Miss Consuelo is so young that she can hardly be called a woman. She has just passed her 18th birthday, and has been so sheltered that her knowledge of the world is very slight. She has a quaint style of beauty, and in a few years should develop into one of the most strikingly beautiful women the world over.

## AN ADAMLESS EDEN.

Dr. Mary Walker Proposes to Establish It Near Oswego.

Dr. Mary Walker, who forty years ago preached the gospel of dress-reform to the women of this country, and who was arrested in many cities for dressing and appearing in public in male attire, is the apostle of a scheme for the bloomer girls, says an Oswego (N. Y.) dispatch.

Through lawyer Henry C. Benedict, of this city, Dr. Mary has bought a farm containing 100 acres of land, seven miles west of this city, and proposes to form a colony in which man shall have no part. Only females who will bind themselves to a life of celibacy and wear bloomers for attire are to be eligible. They will work the farm on all its details, plant and harvest the crops, dispose of them in market, and take care of the stock.

"We will all live in a large, commodious farm-house, for which I am having plans prepared," Dr. Mary says. "Every member will have her own room. Porters will take the place of doers. Steam will be employed for heating purposes, and there will be bath-rooms and every convenience to be found in a well-regulated and modern house."

BOARDS AND JUDGES.

"I shall give my personal supervision to the establishment. Members, however, will

## ITALIAN HORSE-RACE

The Palio, a Turf Event One Thousand Years Old.

RUN IN A CITY'S CENTRE.

Horses Are Padded to Protect Horse and Jockey When He Runs Into Them—A Historic Festival for the People of Siena.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)  
ROME, September 24.—If any American horseman could see an Italian horse-race as it is conducted in one of the provincial towns, he would probably fall dead with surprise and disgust, or he might pass into the great unknown in spasms of laughter. But to a man who does not take a serious view of the noble sport, and has the capacity for enjoying the unique and picturesque in all forms, the Italian horse-race is an extremely interesting event.

Any one who has seen the Derby of England, the Grand Prix of France, or the Suburban of America can understand the wild enthusiasm of the multitude who witness the running of the races. The vast tracks which represent expenditures of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the horses and the jockeys, all of them costing fortunes, the months of preparation, all excite the public mind to enthusiasm. But this enthusiasm is a spring-like seething compared with the tumultuous uproar and cyclonic excitement which fills an Italian crowd when one of its historic races is being run.

The oldest turf event in the world perhaps is the Palio of Italy. It is run in the ancient republic of Siena, now an almost unknown place to the rest of the world. This race is almost a thousand years old, and it is claimed that in all that time a year has never passed without its being run and won. More than that, it is managed precisely as it was many centuries ago, when the dead game sports of the Middle Ages lost and won fortunes on it. These facts in themselves are sufficient to account for the great interest in the Palio. But there are many other reasons.

AN OLD RACE-TRACK.

The race is run on the Piazza del Campo, and the field, with the exception of minor details, has practically remained unchanged for centuries. The track is situated almost in the heart of the city, being surrounded by public buildings, churches, and dwellings. It is in the form of a half circle, narrow in some places and wide in others, and excepting the Piazza del Campo, which runs into it, the straight line running from one side of the circle to the other makes two very dangerous turns for the horses, and in rounding these sharp corners they frequently run into the houses on the other side of the street. As some serious accidents have happened, the fronts of these houses are now padded with straw, and the houses are now padded with straw, and the houses are now padded with straw.

## HISTORY OF THE RACE.

The Palio breeds the most intense antagonism in Siena. In the early history of Siena as a republic it was divided into four quarters, which corresponded to the wards or districts of an American city. But in the old days each quarter was a little city in itself, having separate municipal laws, a separate church, and a separate treasury. It was only by force that the quarters combined to conquer the enemy. When not fighting with outsiders, they like many families, fought among themselves, and the rivalry to surpass each other in all things was most fierce. This rivalry has been handed down from one generation to the other, and is as intense today as ever. In its most prosperous days the city had fifty-nine quarters, but to-day there are but seven.

## GOOD PLACE FOR POOR HORSES.

As the most peaceful way of settling the vexed question of the superiority of one quarter over all the others, some master mind nine or ten centuries ago hit upon a horse-race; each quarter to enter a horse, and trust the rest to Dame Fortune, for there never was a bigger gamble than a horse-race in Siena. The contest was to be a good one, and a good chance against a Salvador, and in fact, would stand a better chance for the high speed of the fast horses when rounding the sharp and narrow corners of the Piazza del Campo, than the mattresses heaped upon the houses.

Owing to the extreme danger of the

before the race, the intervening time is occupied in training the horses and riders to make the circuit of the dangerous track at top speed. The horse that can hug the rail the best and swerve the least



A BANNER-BEARER.

In making the turns, usually has the best chance. But that makes little difference in the wagers. Each contrade stands loyally by its horse, no matter how certain a loser he may be.

## HORSES ARE BLESSED.

When the morning of the day of the race comes around each horse is taken to the church of the contrade it represents and blessed. Each contrade has a shrine or stand, erected at the course, and from there watch the race. They march to the stand in separate processions, and leading each contrade is a group of young men, dressed in the costumes of the Middle Ages. They bear in triumph the banners won in previous struggles, and the flags of all the cities and towns which were once subject to the republic of Siena.

Following the banner-bearers comes the horse which will race. He is led by his rider, and attended by twelve assistants. All of them are dressed in the costumes of the Middle Ages, and the horse is almost smothered in a cloud of richly-embroidered harness, saddle, cloth, and other paraphernalia. All the time the rank and file of the contrade are cheering for its horse and the rival cries make a fearful uproar. The banner-bearers, as they near the scene of the race, begin a peculiar dance, waving the banners and frightening the excited horses until they dance about in a wild frenzy.

## FOULING IS CULTIVATED.

All the superstitious harness is then removed from the horse, and when they are ready for the race, each rider is handed a long whip, which, rather strangely, is not to be used on his own horse, but for a more effective service—that of beating back the rival horses by scattering them across the face during the race. This would make an American racecourse start a riot, but the Italians regard it as part of a jockey's education, and the man who is expected to win against the odds is a hundred furlongs, and in short time, the race is over. The man on the winning horse never stops urging his mount until he is safe in front of the contrade he represents, and he implores his people to protect him against the vengeance of the beaten ones. The women and men kiss the horse, and the jockey, and surrounding the latter, carry him on the shoulders to the judges, where they see that he is awarded the much-coveted banner.

## THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

(The Realm.)

The Emperor of Austria, besides being King of Jerusalem and Apostolic King of Hungary, is King of Bohemia, and King, duke, count, viceroy of numerous other places. He is the embodiment and emblem of Austria-Hungary, and no monarch could more truthfully exclaim, "I am Austria-Hungary," than the Emperor Francis Joseph I. of course, many of the countries over which he holds titular sway are, like Jerusalem, under alien rule. Nevertheless, it is not too much to say that he owes the retention of those he still governs to his great personal qualities. People talk glibly in these days of the Eastern question and the partition of Turkey. Do they ever reflect that the Austrian question and the disintegration of Austria-Hungary are a much more serious and possibly more proximate one? It is more than probable that the death of the present

## THE RACE-TRACK.

Emperor would be the signal for the disappearance of what we call Austria from the map of Europe.

Not above the middle height, his intellectual brilliancy, the Emperor Franz Josef is nevertheless possessed of many accomplishments and splendid gifts. Foremost among these is his facility for languages. The fluency with which he speaks the various languages and dialects of his empire, which is a veritable mosaic of nationalities, is surprising. He is an indefatigable worker, endowed by nature with an iron constitution, the faculty of grasping details rapidly, and infinite perseverance. His manners are charming, conspicuously so even in a country with a court celebrated for elegance and civility. He is shrewd, cautious, clear-headed, very conservative, and leaning much on the traditions of his great house; but affable, courteous, and unassuming. He is a man of duty, and his sense of duty is his strength. He is a man of duty, and his sense of duty is his strength.

## THE TROPHY OF VICTORY.

As much excitement out of the race as if it had a horse of victory. The trophy is a white satin banner with golden tassels and cords bearing pictures of the Holy Virgin and the arms of the city, and the date of the victory.

When the top horses have been selected, which is done about five days

## CLIMBED BAJOLETTE.

The Perilous Feat of Mme. von Chelminsky.

MATTERHORN MUCH EASIER.

Few Men Have Made the Ascent Because of the Extreme Danger and Difficulty—The Sides as Precipitous as a Brick Wall.

(Written for the Dispatch.)

To climb the treacherous walls of the Matterhorn and stand upon its perilous peak, far above the clouds, has been the ambition of countless tourists of the Alps. Many men have accomplished the dangerous feat, and more than a dozen have lost their lives trying it. Three women have succeeded in working their way to the top, two of them American girls, and the third a daughter of a famous Alpine guide. The last woman to make the fearful ascent was Miss Annie S. Peak, of Providence, R. I., a professor of Latin at Smith College, and



CRYSTAL-GATHERERS AT WORK.

her adventure has been talked about and discussed in all quarters of the globe.

## THE CRYSTAL HUNTERS.

The crystal hunters of this range of mountains lead a most precarious life, both physically and financially. They are called "crystal hunters," and usually work in parties of three or four. They seldom climb to the top of any of the peaks, as they can work to equally good advantage nearer the foot.

They usually begin the day's work at dawn, so that they will have the full benefit of all the sunlight. They penetrate the crannies and by-places of the mountains, where it would be impossible for the average tourist to go. They are all expert climbers, and seem to have an unlimited capacity for fatigue. They carry with them a pick-axe, a steel hook, almost like a hoe, and called a strahstick. The hook is fastened to a strong pole six feet in length, and is used to dig out the crystal.

A knapsack, usually nothing more than black bread and hard cheese. Sometimes they work for days without finding a single crystal, and again they come across pyramids of the valuable material.

## ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

Why the Peak Garden Range is so called is a somewhat difficult matter to imagine, as the mountains are more

## NAMES OF THE CLIMBERS.

(Journal des Voyages.)

It is difficult to discover the origin of the name "Europe." Herodotus avows ingeniously that no mortal can give its meaning. Several savants, nevertheless, agree in recognizing in this name a word of Semitic origin, or, at least, in Hebrew, means "evening" or "setting," and the word accordingly signifies "the land of evening" or "the twilight land."

## ROUTES OF THE CLIMBERS.

As for Asia, some think that it gets its name from the Semite root Hach, which means "central." Others derive it from the Sanskrit word uhas, signifying "dawn." Others still think that it means simply the country, and the Sanskrit word uhas, signifying "dawn," is derived from the Sanskrit word uhas, signifying "dawn."

## THE FIRST TO MAKE THE ASCENT.

In the early eighties George Winkler, of Munich, made a partial ascent of Bajollette, and in looking for the cause of this, he discovered the cause of the mountain's name.

## THE FIRST TO MAKE THE ASCENT.

For several years he held the record, but in 1850 two men, A. von Kraft and R.

## MAKING THE ASCENT.

H. Schmitt, made the effort, although the means tried to persuade them, claiming

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CUPID'S HEAVY BURDEN.

old, and while not a beauty in a society sense, has a fine, sensible, intelligent face. She is a wonderfully fine musician, playing the cello, violin, and piano. She is a quiet, unassuming, and a bit of a jewelry worth \$200. She has two fine saddle-horses, and when in town rides daily in the park. She is a clever linguist, speaking many of the languages of Continental Europe, and she also understands Japanese.

## A CHICAGO SWELL.

Harold McCormick, the prospective husband of Miss Rockefeller, has just graduated at Princeton, and is now in the army. He is a very fine young man, and is expected to be an active business career in Chicago. His father made many millions by the manufacture of agricultural implements, and the family occupies a leading position in Chicago. Young McCormick is 23 years old, is a hard worker, good-looking, and well put together. He has a fancy for fine reindeer, but is not a quack.

## A FULLMAN WEDDING.

Another wedding which will have a peculiar interest for Chicago is that of young George M. Pullman and Miss Fannie Whitney. The bride-to-be is the daughter of John D. Rockefeller, and is expected to be an active business career in Chicago. Her father made many millions by the manufacture of agricultural implements, and the family occupies a leading position in Chicago. Young Whitney is 23 years old, is a hard worker, good-looking, and well put together. He has a fancy for fine reindeer, but is not a quack.

## A WHITNEY BRIDE.

Miss Fannie Whitney is a girl not unlike Miss Vanderbilt. They have been the closest of friends since their childhood, and, as they do, on opposite sides of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Miss Whitney's father, who is now in the army, and has served a term of years in the University Club. He is 35 years old, and belongs to the Taylor family, named for its wealth and conservatism. The wealth of this family and the management take up all of the time of this young man, and deliver him from entering any of the more active forms of business. He is something of an athlete, and a skilled horseman and polo-player.

## HER FUTURE HUSBAND.

Her affianced, Almeric Hugh Paget, comes of an old English family. His father was Lord Alfred Paget, who was a general in the army and chief equerry to the Queen. Lord Alfred was the father of fourteen children. One of them, Colonel Arthur Paget, was a Duke in Queen Victoria's Court for five years when he received a commission as colonel in the Scots Guards. Colonel Paget married the daughter of Mrs. Parnell Stevens, of this city. The Marchioness of Anglesey is the head of the Paget family. The founder of the family

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